

THE
RECORD REIGN

THE FLOR-DE-DINDIGUL, the Medium
Size INDIAN CIGAR. It has now been before
the PUBLIC for a very considerable period,
BEING SUPREME during that time, and
has yet eventually to have a RECORD of
SIXTY YEARS.

It is made from the Finest Grown Tobacco
and procurable in DINDIGUL, S. INDIA. It is
of Exquisite Flavour and Aroma; in fact, a
Cigar fit for an EMPEROR, and has been
shown with the success it deserves. The
purchase price of same is THREE PENCE, and
can be obtained at all Tobaccoconcerns throughout
the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND IRELAND, THE COLONIES, and
all Chief Cities in the World.

(Signed) NEWLAW & CO. LTD.

The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

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SPECIAL
SUNDAY EDITION

LATEST TELEGRAMS

TROUBLES IN INDIA.

DEATH OF MR. RAND YESTER-
DAY MORNING.

THE CALCUTTA RIOTS.

BOMBAY, July 3.—Mr. Rand died at
15 minutes past 3 this morning.

BOMBAY, July 3.—The Poonah and
native press generally resent the
punitive measures that have been
taken, and great bitterness exists.

CALCUTTA, July 3.—The news from
Tilla is disquieting this morning.
Hundreds of Mahomedans from every
district within reach are going to pray
at the disputed spot, and the slightest
interference with them is likely to start
the trouble afresh and on a larger
scale. There is a strong feeling that
an imposing display of military would
be productive of good effect, and the
suggestion is put forward that a parade
of the troops at Calcutta and Dum-
dum, cavalry, artillery, and Volun-
teers of all kinds, through the centres
of the disaffection, would exercise a
salutary influence at the present
moment. The manner in which the
riot, after lasting 2 full days, was
allowed to end, is still the subject of
general discussion in the Calcutta
press and among the Anglo-Indian
community. The settlement, such as
it is, regarded as

A CONCESSION TO THE FORCES OF
DISORDER,

and although no renewal of disturb-
ance is desired, it is hoped that if
another outbreak should occur it will
be met in a different spirit and have
a different conclusion. In military
circles there is a very strong feeling
concerning the conduct of the autho-
rities. Every request for troops was
promptly met by Col. Wilford, com-
manding the district in the absence
of the general, and the military were
actually on the spot when the prin-
cipal fighting took place, ready to assist
if called upon. But the troops were
allowed to remain mere spectators of
the conflict between the police and the
rioters, while they themselves were the
targets for the missiles of the mob.
Such a state of things is not under-
stood by Asiatics, and the soldiers
themselves resent being made the
objects of the contempt of the mob.
All action was hampered by the ab-
sence of the central authority. The
Viceroy and the Imperial Government
are at Simla. Sir A. Mackenzie, Lieut-
governor of Bengal, is away on sick
leave, and Mr. Stevens, member of
Council, is making a tour of inspection
of the Secretariats of Darjeeling.
In the present condition of the law,
there appear to be no means of coping
with a sudden emergency of this kind.
It is stated that the Tagore estate had
only a life interest in the land where
the supposed mosque is situated, and
has no power to transfer the property,
which belongs to a syndicate in Lon-
don.—REUTER.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

ATHENS, July 2.—Pessimist views as
to the prospects of peace prevail here
in consequence of the latest news from
Constantinople, where the negotiations
are stated to be at a standstill. In
certain circles the resumption of hostil-
ities is even spoken of as probable.
In such an event the King would
assume chief command of the Army of
Thermopylae. The fleet also would
be in complete readiness to act.

THE CANADIAN CABINET.

OTTAWA, July 3.—It is stated on

good authority that radical changes in

the Cabinet are imminent. It is

understood that the Hon. Sir E. J.
Cartwright, the present Minister of
Trade and Commerce, will succeed Sir

Donald Smith as High Commissioner
for Canada in London.

SERIOUS STRIKE RIOTS.

ROME, July 3.—At Marrara, near

Ferrara, there is in a general strike

of workmen, serious disturbances have
occurred. Yesterday the strikers at-
tacked the troops who had been called
out to preserve order. The men fired
a volley, wounding a number of the
strikers.—CENTRAL NEWS.

MUTINY ON A BRITISH
VESSEL.

MADRID, July 3.—A dispatch from

Malaga states a mutiny broke out on

board the British steamer City of
Lisbon here yesterday. The sailors

refused to work, and attacked the
captain of the ship. The sailors from

the Spanish gunboat Cuervo were
called upon to suppress the disturbance.

Three sailors of the City of

Lisbon who were intoxicated were ar-
rested and taken to the British Con-
sulate.—REUTER.

THE AFFAIRS OF MOZAMBIQUE.

LUSSON, July 3.—The Portuguese

Government describes as absolutely un-
founded the Berlin telegram published

in London regarding the alleged forma-
tion of a German-Boer syndicate, with

the consent of Portugal, for the ex-
ploitation of the province of Lorenzo

Marques.—REUTER.

NEW YORK MURDER MYSTERY.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The last man

who saw the man Guldenups alive,

whose dismembered remains are be-
lieved to have been found in 2 parcels

in the East and Harlem Rivers, is Max

Zorn, clerk at the Turkish baths at

which Guldenups was employed. He

says that on Thursday night last

week Guldenups said to him, "You

won't see me tomorrow, as I am

going to take a day off instead of on

Saturday." Mrs. Nack and I talk of

starting a baby farm on Long Island,

the provinces during the autumn.

and we are going to look at a house
there. If I am not back on Saturday
telephone for my substitute." Mrs.
Nack, with whom he lived and who was
arrested on suspicion of being con-
cerned in his death, was a midwife,
and it is alleged that she practised
medicine illegally.—DALEZEL.

GOLF ON MITCHAM COMMON.

At Croydon yesterday, Geo. Sim-
mons, Fred. Tanner, Alfred Wallace,
and Geo. Ward, 4 boys, were sum-
moned for playing golf on a portion of
Mitcham Common reserved for
"cricket, football, or other such like
reasonable recreation." Mr. New-
man, the chairman of the Conservators,
put in the by-laws, under which he
submitted the Bench were bound to
convict.—The Chairman eventually
said that the Bench were not unani-
mous, but they considered un-
doubtedly that there was a technical
offence. It might be that Mr. New-
man could prove that they were not
obliged to proscribe certain games,
but they had proscribed riding on
certain places, which might lead
people like defendants to infer that
other games were permitted. Defendants
would be fined 6d. each.

FOR LONDON HOSPITALS.

Hospital Saturday was held yester-
day for the 24th successive year
throughout London and the suburbs,
when nearly 5,000 ladies and girls were
stationed with collecting boxes at all
the leading thoroughfares, railway
stations, markets, &c., on behalf of the
medical charities of the metropolis.
A feature of the present year's effort
was the issue of sixpenny pictorial re-
ceipts in commemoration of her
Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. Last year
he sum realized was nearly £5,000.

THE PRINCE OF WALES FUND.

The payment of £1,000 has been re-
ceived at the offices of the fund from
Mr. W. W. Astor, being the amount
of his annual subscription. Another
important annual subscription has also
been paid, viz., Messrs. Coutts and Co.,
£250. The total receipts, inclusive of
subscriptions received by branches and
through collections by various journals
up to last night are as follows:—An-
nual subscriptions, 20,494 ls. 2d.; dona-
tions, £133,142 ls. 1d.; commuted subscriptions
(to be £1,44), £20,554 2d.

A COMEDY OF ERRORS.

THE STORY OF THE TWO DRAMOS IN REAL
LIFE.

The Dramos of Ephesus were, as is
well known, alike in "face and feature,
form and limb," but they were a simple
couple compared with the dual person-
ages named Allen, whose story was un-
folded before the Commissioner at the
City of London Court. A complex story
with the laughable details of a Criterion
farce was told in sober seriousness by a
solicitor before the commissioner, who,
sitting sideways on his bench, as he in-
variably does, seemed to immensely en-
joy the joke of a legal contretemps.—Mr.
Maynard, solicitor, applied for the pay-
ment out of court of a sum of £5 7s., paid
under protest to the bailiff of the Edmon-
ton County Court. He said that his client
had named Edward Allen, and into Ed-
ward Allen's residence at Stoke Newing-
ton the bailiff had put an execution under
a county court judgment, for the recovery
of the amount named. But his client
denied that he had the money, or that he
had any knowledge of the judgment creditor,
or that he was the Edward Allen who
had an account. It was an interesting exposition
of "Who's Who?" This was the story
told by Mr. Maynard. His client had car-
ried on business at Houndsditch as a
publican, and in the same thoroughfare
another Edward Allen carried on business
but not as a publican. The latter

RECENTLY RETIRED.

The Canadian contingent of the
Colonial corps who took part in the
Jubilee celebrations left Euston by
special train yesterday afternoon for
Liverpool, there to embark for their
own country. Headed by the pipers of
the Scots Guards, the bands of the 3rd
Grenadiers, and the Queen's West-
minster Volunteers, the Canadians
marched from Chelsea Barracks to the
L. and N.W. Railway terminus. The
entire garrison watched their de-
parture, and gave them a hearty send-
off, while several of their barrack
mates, white and coloured, marched
with them to the station. The streets
were crowded, and the reception every-
where accorded to the Colonials, who
were their commemoration medals, was
very marked. At Euston were many
friends to bid them good-bye, and also
a number of officers, including Lord
Methuen, Col. Ward, Col. I. Herbert
and Capt. R. G. Mathews, Sir D.
Smith, High Commissioner for Canada,
and representatives of the Colonial
Office. They were among those present
while they were waiting for their train
the bands played appropriate airs. The
Canadians were much affected at part-
ing with their friends, and were loud
in their praises of England and the
English. The Home District officers
and the Royal Engineers, who had gone
to the station, were also present.

PILED WITH LARGE CHESTS

containing the medals, and the whole
force then passed in single file, each
man saluting as he approached H.H.R.,
from whose hands he received his
medal. Lord Roberts, who headed the
troops, was the first to receive the
token. Before commencing his arduous
task the Prince of Wales spoke to Mr.
Chamberlain, who immediately brought
the Colonial Premiers and their wives
to the Royal group, and while the
Prince distributed the decorations
the Princess of Wales held an informal
reception of the distinguished visitors.
The whole scene was pretty and effec-
tive, the striking uniforms of the
headquarter staff, the varied dress of
the Colonial contingents, and the
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THE AGINCOURT, MINOTOUR, CALLIOPE,

Northampton, and Curacao weighed
an anchor at noon yesterday at Spithead,
and the training brigs also left for
their respective ports with the exception
of the Sealark, which went into Port-
smouth Harbour for repairs the damage
she sustained in the recent
storm in the North Sea being greater
than was at first anticipated. She was
patched up for the naval review, but
will now undergo a thorough overhaul.
The training squadron remains at
Spithead until the departure of the
national anthem. The Prince of
Wales then passed down the lines,
accompanied by the headquarters and
staff and Mr. J. Chamberlain, who
wore levee dress. At the conclusion
of the inspection the Prince took up his position by the side
of a table

OF THE JUBILEE.

IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS PER-
FORMED YESTERDAY.

THE COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL.

PRESENTATION TO THE
COLONIAL BY THE PRINCE OF
WALES.

THE JUBILEE.

afternoon, and there was a plentiful
supply of refreshments. Members
generally expressed themselves much
pleased with the visit to the Royal re-
sidence. The visitors returned to
town by special train at 7 o'clock in the
evening.

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

THE CLASH OF ARMS.

A ROMANCE.

BY JOHN BLOUNDELL-BURTON.

AUTHOR OF "DEBONCHED," "IS THE DAY OF ADVERSITY," "THE HISPANIOLA PLATE," "THE DODGSHIP," "A SPANISH ADVENTURE," "THE OWN ENEMY," "THE SILENT SHOUT," ETC., ETC.

CHAPTER XV.

"HE IS MINE. MUST BE MINE NOW!"

Nevertheless he knew that it was necessary for him to be very careful.

For, to begin with, these men were doubtful allies—even if he wanted any such, which after all he was not at all sure about. Certainly he wanted none to help him slay De Bois-Valée and avenge Philip thereby, but—and even so he paused, endeavouring to think what was best to do, he observed the looks of consternation still on their faces at discovering he had overheard their remarks when outside. Yet

right or wrong, if he wanted any such, he might be of the greatest service to him in helping to discover what evil it was that threatened the woman? Or, further and better, was it possible that they had some knowledge of what that was?

Hence that may come to her through his fear of what I know, as he imagines; harm that may be averted perhaps by me? I can find her—or again find him?" he had asked Debraque; remembered; remembered also that from Debraque's eyes had come the answer in the affirmative. And he had bidden Andrew go and avert the harm impending; now he was here, and it seemed that an opportunity had arisen which might assist him in thus averting it.

He must extract all that he could from these men; he must lose no chance. Indeed, his only regret was that his manner had not been more propitious from the outset, less rough with them, and he prayed that the big leather purse, and another which he had put carefully away, might be able to win their good will. If so they should have it all, even though he had to go without food until more money could be obtained from England.

They sprang up—or two of them all—as he uttered the words about the burning house, and the flames whose reflection should be cast on the mountain tops, while the elder man cast an evil glance at him that would have augured badly for his safety in that lonely spot had he not been so big and strong. Then the first of these two men, whom he had heard called Jean, exclaimed, "You heard that—outside! And know that it was of him and of his house we spoke?"

"I know it now."

"And what will you do?" while as he spoke he bent forward with a sinister look on his face, and with his hand in his coarse brown blouse.

"What will you do?"

"I will tell you," replied Andrew, "only, first, give me that," while as he answered he darted his hand out like lightning, seized the other by the wrist, and drew the other's from out of his bosom. In it was a long knife.

"Let it fall to the floor," he said, compressing the man's wrist so that he winced, while Andrew turned as he did so and spoke to the other two, who had sprung up and were standing over him threateningly, in a marvellously quiet voice, yet one that had that effect.

"Make no interference," he said. "Be warned. Rescuse your seats or we shall all regret it. Do as I say." he continued, his voice sinking even lower as he fixed his eyes on them.

"As I say. It will be best."

Whether it was his height or his broad chest, or perhaps the sight of the huge hand that compressed Jean's wrist, which forced them to obey can easily be said. Sufficient it was, that, after a look of indecision on the part of the well-favoured, dissolute-looking man, and a scowl on the part of the old one, they obeyed him. Each returned to the seete, or stool, he had occupied, though not without murmuring and muttering.

Another squeeze from Andrew unloosed also Jean's affair; the fingers unloosed the knife which clattered down on to the earth, and, at the same time, his wrist was released,



The fingers unloosed the knife, which clattered down on to the earth.

scored with a red mark as though an iron vice had been screwed on it.

"Enough," said Andrew; "now we shall be very good friends. Listen, therefore, to what I have to say. But, first, find another bottle of wine."

Obedient to his orders—although it might be for a time and until they could concoct some joint attack on him—another dusty, cobwebby bottle was produced from the hole in the floor, and, when the one glass from which Andrew drank and the mug of the others had been filled, the former spoke again, though with his eyes on all their faces and on their hands, too, to see if they threatened harm.

"I will tell you," he said, "what I shall do. Yet, first let there be no mistake. The man of whom you speak as having come across these mountains, the man whose home you purpose to burn to the ground, the man of whom the others had been filled, the former spoke again, though with his eyes on all their faces and on their hands, too, to see if they threatened harm."

"His mother!" exclaimed Andrew. "His mother!" and he clapped his hand to his pocket and drew out the medallion. "You knew her. Is this she?" and he showed them the portrait.

"Ay," exclaimed Gaspard, after he had brought the spectacles down from his forehead to their proper place again, "ay, 'tis. I knew her well. She was a saint—all loved her—tis for the sake of her memory, we have so seek and follow."

"Eh! Deserted!" they repeated.

while the old man muttered incoherently.

"Enough," said Andrew. "I will return it to him."

"Wherefore?" asked Laurent, not understanding.

"As something which he dropped in fleeing from the army, from me. He can scarce refuse to take it, to come and take it from my hands; thus we shall be face to face again."

"And the woman?" one asked.

"Ah! the woman. I had forgotten. No, first I must find out if she is here below, in this gloomy mansion you speak of. Then, then, it will be time to decide what I must do. But it grows late, to-morrow I must see this house and reconnoitre. My friends, if you will be such, let us make terms. Will you place yourselves at my service?"

"As I told monsieur," said Gaspard, "we are very poor. We must live. And if monsieur desires vengeance on one whom we all hate we will serve him. Though I for one can do but little. I am old—I do not forget. Oh, Julie! Also he forced me from my cottage, raising the seigneurial rights month by month till I became an outcast, living here on no man's land."

"Curse him!" exclaimed Laurent. "All I desire is to see him dead. And as for payment—well, I have no money—I, too, am an outcast; he would send me to the galley if he caught me. Curse him!" he cried again, "give me but the wherewithal to live, and I will help you. Either you or I shall slay him."

"He has wronged you deeply," Andrew asked, noticing how the handsome features of this man were convulsed by his fury.

"Wronged me! Wronged me! My God! Listen, I married this man's daughter, Julie," and his hand shook as he beat it against Gaspard's shoulder, "and he took her from me, took her to that hell, Paris, and—left her to die there. Judge if he has wronged me."

"And you?" turning to the third, the man Jean. "Do you hate him, too?"

"I hate all aristocrats," he replied. "They grind us to the earth. And I doubly hate. For—for well, I have cause. Also," and he laughed now the harsh and reckless laugh which Andrew had heard as he approached the hat, "you saw how I loved him when, for fear that you might be here to help him, I drew that on you," and he pointed to the knife lying where it had fallen.

"Who are these custodians?" "One—the worst—a man, his steward, bound to him by ties, of earnest of my good faith, take this and do what you will with it," whence he drew forth once more the leather bag and emptied its contents—a dozen good louis d'or and as many écus and German dollars—on the table. As he did so he noticed to whom the spoils fell. Gaspard, with greed often enough the accompaniment of old age, especially when that old age is surrounded by and steeped in poverty, thrust out his gnarled and knotty hands, endeavouring to cover all the pieces. While the old man thrust his horn spectacles up on his forehead, and leaned across the table to stare at him. "What! You had him once, and you spared him?"

"Yes," Laurent answered. "Yes. That way and others."

"That way and others. So, 'tis not I alone who seek to punish him. Yet from me the punishment shall come. And 'tis better so, is it not? If you or others, destroy him, you are here to be punished in return; you are yearly recompensed, as you tell me. But I am a stranger, and, that done which I must do, I shall be gone; none can harm me. Moreover, he will fall in my hands in honourable duello. I shall not spare him as I spared him before."

"What!" came from all their lips, while the old man thrust his horn spectacles up on his forehead, and leaned across the table to stare at him. "What! You had him once, and you spared him?"

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OUR OMNIBUS

PIPER PAN.

It was believed that the musical season would completely collapse when the Jubilee festivities were over. But there have been several good concerts during the week, and more are announced to take place. At the opera, too, the season will be extended to July 22, and the performances promise to be more artistically successful than was the case in the earlier weeks of the scheme.

Mdme. Malib's "only appearance in London this season" has, after all, included several appearances at Covent Garden in addition to her concert. But no one will grumble at the fact; they are too much pleased with the opportunity of hearing the "golden-voiced" prima donna oftener.

Many remarks have arisen concerning the inclusion in the choir on the steps at St. Paul's on Jubilee Day of several musicians and writers who do not possess voices justifying their being volunteers on such an occasion. No doubt they wanted good places to view the procession!

The grand festival concert at Queen's Hall on Thursday evening promises to be a huge success. There are only a few seats still available for the general public. Mdme. Alibani and Mr. Andrew Black will be the vocalists; the Leeds Festival Choir of 250 selected voices come to London specially for the occasion; and the orchestra will consist of 110 past and present members of the Royal College of Music.

A novel entertainment is to take place in the small Queen's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when Misses Elsie Mackenzie, Alice Gill, Ethel Baukant, Edith Pratt, Augusta Harris, Carrie Small, and Mr. Percy Hewitt will appear at a Russian costume concert; and a sketch on Russian life will be given by Jaakof Preucker.

The lines in Dean Hole's amended second verse in the National Anthem can now be sung, printed, and published by anyone, as Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. have kindly stated that they do not intend to insist on their copyright.

I understand that Dr. Parry, director of the Royal College of Music, is engaged in finishing a new orchestral elegy on the death of Johannes Brahms.

"Le Couche de la Mort" is the title of the poem which Mdme. Sarah Bernhardt will recite at M. Delafosse's piano-forte recital at St. James's Hall on Tuesday afternoon. The words are by the Comte de Montesquieu, and the musical adaptation has been composed by M. Delafosse, who will play it for the great French tragedienne on Tuesday.

M. Gregorowitsch, the Russian violinist, who lately made such a successful debut at Queen's Hall, was born at St. Petersburg in 1857, and was a pupil of the great Wasil Bacewirsky. He has also studied under Wieniawski and Joschim, so his experience of masters has been varied.

I regret to hear that the health of Signor Nicolini (the husband of Mdme. Adelina Patti) is causing considerable uneasiness to the gifted prima donna and her friends.

Owing to the great success of "Victoria and Merrie England" at the Alhambra Theatre, Sir Arthur Sullivan proposes writing a new ballet for production early next year.

A tour for teaching singing is original; but a New York speculator has made an offer for the purpose to Mdme. Marchesi (mother of the talented singer). It is said that the famous Parisian teacher has asked £12,000 for a 8 months' tour. If this sum be paid, I should say that the term, "poor teacher," will disappear from the vocabulary.

It is proposed to erect statues to Wagner at Munich, Donizetti at Bergamo, Mozart at Prague, and Macagni at Ancone, and funds are being raised already. I think that the day is rather young for the last-named composer to be so honored. True, he wrote "Cavalleria" and "L'Amico Fritz," but he has done nothing great beyond those two works, although, as he is still living and young, he may possibly one day gain a name equal to those of the three famous deceased musicians named above.

Carlo Novello, the famous concert soprano, has just attained the great age of 79.

Herr Stavenhagen, whose clever piano-forte playing is well known to concert-goers in London, has been appointed conductor at the Opera House, Munich.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

I lately remarked that swarms of bees were sometimes attracted to a tree or bush, and the following instance, kindly published in a provincial paper, and kindly forwarded by a correspondent, "takes the cake":— "Miss Drinkwater, the respected schoolmistress of the village of Worthing, hearing her dog, which was chained up in its kennel, barking in an unusual manner, went to see what was the matter, and discovered to her dismay that a swarm of bees had actually settled on the poor animal. After hurriedly endeavouring to obtain assistance, the courageous lady threw a wrapper over her head and went to her faithful friend's assistance, and wonderful to say she succeeded in releasing it without the bees doing her much harm. She then took the dog indoors, and set to work to comb the bee out of its coat, which, as the dog is a half-bred collie, was naturally a long one. This was a long and laborious task, during which Miss Drinkwater stung more than once. Eventually it was completed, and the poor beast lay half-dead and exhausted throughout the rest of the day, but, happily, thanks to its mistress's devotion, it is now on a fair way to recovery."

When offenders against the muzzling order are brought before the "beaks," it is not often that those august personages accept the fact "that the dog is useful" as an extenuating circumstance, and dismiss the charge. At Dudley, in Staffordshire, however, such a thing did happen the other day. A man was summoned for being in possession of an unmuzzled dog, but he pleaded that the animal was trained to be useful, and that it carried meals to and fetched beer for his workmen, and, in fact, ran any errand on placing a written order in its mouth. It was said that the dog filled the place of a man, and, if it was necessary to muzzle

it, a man would have to be employed to do the work.

One of the greatest of the many attractions in the Zoological Gardens at the present time is the insectarium, where specimens of many lovely butterflies and moths are emerging daily from their cocoons to show their gaudy wings in the glass cases which fill the house. There are also to be seen spiders, beetles, leaf insects, and nests of parasol ants. The last-mentioned is a very industrious colony, and can be watched with great interest. The little workers are all day long toiling backwards and forwards on the bridge that has been constructed in their cage, carrying little pieces of green leaves, which they have cut off from a growing rose bush, to their nest. The pieces of leaves are held in the mandibles and carried over their backs, and it is this habit that has earned for them the name of "parasol" ants.

The parasol ants are found in Trinidad, where their nests are very common in the woody districts. They are very similar to bees in their habits, living in communities, with one queen, and divided into workers, guards, &c. The nests are large mounds of brownish earth, and around them are innumerable well-worn roads, which are made by constant traffic of the busy little creatures with their burdens of leaves for their nests. When a nest of these ants attack a tree they soon denude it of its leaves, which are carried home piece by piece, handed over to other workers at home to be broken up into still smaller pieces, and used for food and nest-building.

We give a figure this week of the young zebra that was born in the Zoological Gardens on Sunday last. It is a fine strong little animal, and appears likely to do well. The species to which



YOUNG ZEBRA.

it belongs—Burchell's zebra—has been represented in the gardens by many specimens, and has bred there on several occasions. It does well in captivity as a rule, and is always a great attraction.

Although not so numerous in South Africa as formerly, Burchell's zebra is still met with to the north of the Transvaal in large herds of 50 or 60 individuals, and is a good sport to hunters. Were it not for the fact that the zebra cannot be properly tamed and trained, it would, no doubt, be imported in greater numbers into this country, and made to do the work of their relatives, the horse, now dead. On one or two occasions I have seen it driven in harness, but I believe the drivers could never place much reliance on the animal's good behaviour whilst so employed.

For my part, I think it a pity that "the foreign invasion" should be simultaneous on the part of so many aristocrats. Mdme. Bernhardt, Mdme. Rejane, and Mdme. Odilon, would all have drawn more people had they been together. People cannot always be at the play; they have social duties to perform; and by ignoring the latter fact entrepreneurs make a grave mistake.

The additions to the Zoological Society's menagerie during the week ending June 29 include a common squirrel, a red-crested cardinal, 8 geckos, 24 hispid lizards, 13 rough-scaled lizards, 2 Delalande's lizards, 2 skinks, 31 snakes of various species from South Africa, a Burchell's zebra (born in the gardens), an orang-outang, 2 Natal pythons, a servaline cat, 2 Bateleur eagles, 2 black-necked herons, 2 glossy ibises, 5 king penguins, a grey monitor, a Campbell's monkey, a vulpine falconer, 2 palm squirrels, 2 white-crested jay thrushes, and a dial-bird.

With much regret I note the death of Mr. Tom Tagg, of Tagg's Island, who died from pneumonia on Sunday last, after only 4 days illness. He will be remembered as among the first to run steam launches on the Thames, and not so long since undertook a journey to Cairo, to start similar vessels on the Nile. He was one of the oldest of the Queen's watermen.

The orang-outang above-mentioned is a fine specimen, and much larger than any individual of the same species that has been exhibited in the gardens before. It came from Penang, where, I believe, it was a great pet with its owner, and was kept chained up in the tree in the open for 3 or 4 years. It stood the journey home without ill-effect of changes of temperature, and is now apparently in the best of health, and has a remarkably good appetite. Visitors to the gardens should not miss the opportunity of seeing this fine animal. It is still in the cage in which it travelled home, which is placed in the Apes' House, where at the present time are also two chimpanzees and 2 smaller orang-outangs. One of the latter only arrived at the gardens on Wednesday last, and is a splendid little beast, with very long dark sandy hair all over its body.

THE ACTOR.

Casual visitors to the theatre, as apart from first-nighters, often have the pleasure of seeing performances of interest which the regular playgoer is apt to miss. Thus, during Miss Ellen Terry's recent indisposition her part in "Madame Sans Gêne" has been played by Miss Gertrude Kingston, who has supplied, I have no manner of doubt, a very clever performance. Usually, you remember, she plays the Queen of Naples in this piece, and that, assuredly, is a very clever piece of work. Miss Kingston is, within certain limits, one of the best of our comedienne.

Miss Adelaide Newton, I understand, is now appearing as Madame Hilarie in "La Poupe," at the Prince of Wales's, in place of Miss Kate Mills, a plump and pleasing actress who recently appeared in the original part in "Love and Idleness." Miss Ellaline Terriss (Mrs. Seymour Hicks) is at present out of the bill at the Gaetly, in expectation, rumour says, of an interesting

domestic event. Her rôle is being undertaken by Miss Ethel Haydon, who has surrendered that of the Circus Girl to Miss Earle. Both ladies are very successful and engaging.

Very enjoyable indeed was the above-mentioned benefit, even by those to whom most of the items in the programme were familiar. I was attracted personally with the same from "Dorothy," by the fact that the part of Polly was in the hands of Miss Helen Buck, whom I had not before seen in the part. She played very prettily, but hardly with all the breadth and vivacity of which the rôle is susceptible. I was glad to have the opportunity of seeing again the fourth act of "The Princess and the Butterfly," in which Miss Fay Davis is so charming. And how delicious was the sweet-sounding recitation by Sarah Bernhardt!

Why did Miss Jessie McNulty not play her original part in "Dorothy" when it was revived the other afternoon at the Gaetly? She was in the stalls, but one would have liked to see her upon the stage. What an age it seems (it is not really so) since the first figured at the Gaetly as a member of the company brought over here by "Adonis" Dixey! I am trusting to my memory, but I think I am correct in giving this as the occasion of her first London appearance. By the way, how bright and effective were Miss Somerville and Miss Grubb in "Adonis!" The former supplied an excellent bit of burlesque.

An incident at the "Dorothy" matinee was the burst of cheers with which the audience greeted the first bars of "Queen of My Heart," as played by the orchestra. Evidently the song and Mr. Coffin's manner of singing it were well remembered. Poor Collier's delightful music went as well as ever—especially the concerted pieces, in which, I think, the chief charm of the opera consists. These were in the true capable hands of Mr. Coffin, Mr. X. Birmingham, Miss Tempest, Miss Dwyer, and Miss Perry, who showed excellent feeling in continuing to play so small a part as Phyllis. Arthur Williams was in good form as Lurcher.

There are palpitating times for the conscientious playgoer, as many are the things theatrical which he ought to see. On Monday afternoon next the German piece with a French title, "Renaissance," with Mdme. Odilon, on Tuesday evening, Mdme. Bernhardt in "Spiritième"; on Wednesday afternoon, Mdme. Rejane in "A Doll's House"; on Friday evening, "Arden of Faversham" at St. George's Hall; and on Saturday evening, "The Silver Key" at Her Majesty's—there's a full bill-of-fare for you!

For my part, I think it a pity that "the foreign invasion" should be simultaneous on the part of so many aristocrats. Mdme. Bernhardt, Mdme. Rejane, and Mdme. Odilon, would all have drawn more people had they been together. People cannot always be at the play; they have social duties to perform; and by ignoring the latter fact entrepreneurs make a grave mistake.

OLD IZAAK.

The Thames has been out of order, and few fish have been taken. From some unexplained cause, the water was of the colour of coffee, and the mischievous (whatever it may be) seems treacherous to the Thame, which are said to have died in considerable numbers. The conservancy authorities, who are always anxious to protect the river from any kind of pollution, have doubtless, already given the matter their attention. The takes reported to the Thames Angling Preservation Society during the week include among other fish a 4lb. chub at Sunbury, and bream and barbel at Kingston. Messrs. Islip, Jefferies, and Curtis, fishing at Teddington with M'Brade, took 37 barbel (largest 44lb.), and considerably returned all to the river again, excepting that which might well be followed. Mr. Curtis, piloted by Frost, at Twickenham, took 2 eels scaling 5lb. together. The bank anglers have taken roach, dace, chub, and bream at that locality. John Keene has had 40lb. of barbel in a day at Datchet, and also a quantity of roach and dace, Messrs. Rose, Newbury, and Thomas being the successful anglers. The patrons of Lotan Hackett have done well at Chertsey, where some excellent roach have also been landed. I hear of small takes at Goring, and at Pangbourne. Mr. J. F. Dawson has done well among the roach.

With much regret I note the death of Mr. Tom Tagg, of Tagg's Island, who died from pneumonia on Sunday last, after only 4 days illness. He will be remembered as among the first to run steam launches on the Thames, and not so long since undertook a journey to Cairo, to start similar vessels on the Nile. He was one of the oldest of the Queen's watermen.

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The Lea is now open for all fishing, except perch and jack. As I write, the water is in tolerable order, and if elements are at all propitious, anglers ought soon to have sport to chronicle.

The season has opened well at the Welsh Harp, "out" Hendon way, where quite a quantity of perch, and some capital jack have been taken during the week. The 3 best jack scaled 7lb., 8lb., and 9lb. respectively, and their captors were Messrs. Hall, Preston, and Willing, in the order named. Mr. Willing has done 10lb. of perch, and a similar or larger quantity has been caught by other anglers.

The Central Association delegate meeting takes place at its headquarters, the Bedford Head, Covent Garden, on Monday next, and Mr. C. A. Medcalf (president) will take the chair at 9 p.m. sharp. The association is largely increasing in numbers, and has just secured another mile of good water, adjoining the splendid stretch it has already at Fulbrough.

The Piscatorial Society had an interesting meeting on Monday last, when their old and esteemed member, Dr. P. D. Head, of Bulbury, occupied the chair, and received an exceptionally hearty greeting. Although Dr. Head was disappointed in angling for crocodiles, he was able to give much useful information as to fishing in Rhodesia, and still hopes to get one or more of the reptiles on his hook when he returns, as intended, later on.

The all-round angling season will soon be in full swing, and already the clubs are having good shows. The Great Northern Brothers had a capital

display of bream, roach, and rudd at their last meeting, Mr. C. Watling's take being (which came from the Central's water at Amberley) scaling 16lb. 6oz., and "Johnny Osborne" had 16lb. 1oz. from another quarter. Messrs. Hewett, Hutchings, Dutton, and others contributed to the trays, and considerably over 60lb. of fish were weighed in.

Mr. Alderman Nuttall, of Kingston, presided over the 59th annual meeting of the Thames Angling Preservation Society, held at the Holborn Restaurant on Tuesday last. The report showed a vast amount of good work done during the past year in the preservation and restocking of the portion of the river under the society's care, and now that the whole of its income is devoted to the objects contemplated, it is devoutly to be hoped that the support of anglers will not be wanting. Several tons of fish were added to the river by the society last year, and with more funds more fish will follow. The society never had a more willing band of workers or a committee more competent to look after the interests of the mass of anglers than now, and that is saying a great deal. The whole of the officers who were eligible were re-elected at the meeting. Mr. A. R. Matthews was added to the committee, and a most hearty vote of thanks tendered to Mr. W. Higgins (hon. sec.) for the invaluable services they have each rendered to the society.

The Anchor and Hope Anglers, meeting at the Duke of Kent, Old Kent rd., are again on the warpath. Last week Messrs. F. Martin (sec.), J. Jones, and W. Booth weighed in, the latter showing 17 trout (caught in Scotland), a soft salmon falling to the lot of the ordinary club angler.

The holidays take many anglers to the seaside, and for some of them sea-fishing has for the time being a sort of fascination. I have frequently answered queries as to tackle, and today a correspondent asks the most killing bait for grey mullet. The mullet apparently has no predilection for any special bait; the difficulty is to tempt him to take a bait at all. Soft baits, such as sardines, paste, macaroni pudding, boiled cabbage, and the green weed growing on the piles of piers have all been recommended, and either may occasionally suit. The mullet is one of the most wary of fishes, and ground-baiting in any case is said to be essential to success.

GENERAL CHATTER.

Years ago the contents of metropolitan ash-bins were so valuable for certain purposes, such as brick-making, that the vestries actually made profit on their removal, after paying the cost of cartage to the places of deposit. But as the quantity increased, the market value diminished, until of late years the loss on removal has added seriously to the ratepayers' burdens. All, therefore, are deeply interested in watching the outcome of the Shoreditch experimental venture in endeavouring to derive profit from the destruction of this malodorous rubbish. Judging from the results already in evidence, there seems good reason to hope that a fair rate of interest will be earned on the large amount, approaching a quarter of a million, sunk in the works.

But we must not forget that not so very long ago the cabdrivers were equally confident, and fought long and bitterly, but were defeated in the end. Since then, the farriers have been confident that they could "bring the masters to their knees," but they ended by accepting the masters' terms. I don't want to dishearten the men, and I don't wish to enter into the merits or demerits of the case at all. I only say it is a very big job you think of taking on. Think it over. It is better to be safe than sorry.

The other day I bought a copy of the "Times," containing the Jubilee portrait of the Queen. It is a fine picture, and well coloured, but what do the words, "Royal Art Institute, Berlin," stand for in the corner? Surely, it does not mean "made in Germany," and if not, what does it mean?

I had a long talk the other day with two New Zealand trappers, and among other things I asked them what they thought about the "grievance" that they had to mix with, and in one case follow "black troops." One of the traps was set in a kitchen fire. Vegetable waste is similarly dealt with every day; in short, the bin contains nothing but dust, and consequently does not give out any evil odours, even in the hottest weather.

It may not be denied that we are a very wasteful people. Even in dwellings, where economy in small things is of the utmost importance, the constituents of nourishing foods and of fires for cooking them are systematically thrown away. The average working-class wife never dreams of converting bones and waste vegetables into soup; away go the lumps of fat, to follow the air with disgusting fumes. A statistical friend of mine estimates that several millions of pounds of meat are annually wasted in this manner by the very portion of the population least able to afford such extravagance.

I am quite aware that the broadwinner often objects most strenuously to be served with what he calls "messes," and he has good reasons for objecting. As a rule, they are either entirely destitute of fat, or extremely nasty. But if the housewife sets her intelligent mind to it, she can make a tasty soup for next to no expense by introducing, say, a pinch of curry powder, an onion or two shredded fine, or a stick of celery.

He went on to say, "Look at our comrades, the Maoris. You people in London can hardly tell us one from the other, and that is just what we like. We want you to look upon our colonials, no matter what our colour or descent, just as you do upon your own Tommy Atkins." And I thought he was quite right.

MR. WHEELER.

The N.C.U. have frequently been blamed for what they have left undone. It has been the cry of the cyclist that the Union have wasted their time and their money upon quibbles and trifles connected with the racing path. Therefore, the news that the Union intend attacking the great English railway companies, by testing the validity of the imposts charged by them for conveying cycles, when accompanied by their owners, comes as a surprise to all. The question that naturally arises is, where are the Union's sinews of war to come

JACK ALLROUND.

To PREPARE RENNET FROM THE CALF.—Take a calf's bag or stomach, and having removed whatever may be in it and thoroughly cleaned the bag inside and out, coat it well all over and in every part with salt, and put it into an earthenware jar or other such vessel for 3 or 4 days. It is then to be taken out and hung up to drain for 3 or 3 days, after which it is re-salted as before and put into a jar, and paper tied over the mouth of the jar. The paper when tied over the jar should be pierced over with holes with a stout pin, and in this state it should remain for one year. It may, however, be used in a few days after it has got the second salting, but it will not then be as strong as if kept a longer time. When wanted for use the rennet, as above prepared, is soaked in water, to which some add a little lemon and cloves, or an infusion of sweet briar, to get rid of any unpleasant smell and to give it a nice flavour. The strength of the liquid will, of course, be increased in proportion to the length of time the bag remains in it, and therefore the quantity to be used for turning or coagulating milk cannot be stated with any exactitude, but must be learned through personal practice. It may be roughly said on an average half a pint of the liquid will turn 50 gallons of milk, or a tablespoonful will turn about a gallon of milk. But nothing can be made excepting a very rough calculation by the strength of the rennet, however prepared, differs so greatly. "Tye" and E. P., who kill their own calves and do things on a large scale, wish for the above recipe, as they find buying the rennet ready made costs a considerable sum per annum. For "Home Industry," "Determined," and "A. P. A." who work in a small way, it holds good that home-made rennet is stronger and very much cheaper than the bought preparations, and once you get into the way of working it is far more to be relied upon. You can buy the calf's stomach from the butcher, who in country towns generally have them in stock properly salted, saved, and dried. All you have to do is to tie the skin firmly at one end and hang your rennet up in the dairy or cool larder. When you want to use it, cut a piece about one inch square and put it to soak in a teacupful of warm water the night before. Next day take out the piece of rennet, and for a pint to a quart of cream or milk use one large tablespoonful of the liquid.

PLUSH, VELVET, AND VELVETTEEN RENOVATION.—Each of these fabrics require much the same treatment, and all bear doing up, or renovation, whether it be cleaning or dyeing. Those correspondents who tell me they have only slightly soiled garments to renovate need do no more than brush them to get rid of dust, and then carefully sponge them over with a weak solution of either borax or benzine. But when the frocks, or capes, or trimmings are "very dirty" or "unwearable from dirt," the home worker would be wise to send them to the cleaner, who has appliances and many methods of proceeding impossible to the housewife. However, as my clients are ambitious to be their own velvet cleaners, they must be prepared for anxious labour. The dirty velvet, or velveteen, or plush must be dipped in benzine baths, weakened by the addition of a little water. Of course they must be brushed to get rid of dust, and any stains beside the general soil of wear must be removed by the proper detergents; then comes the dipping in benzine. All the liquid of the first bath must be squeezed out before the velvet passes through the next so as to carry off all the soil. When the fabric has passed through 2 or 3 such baths the drying must not be too rapid, but it must be complete, and the pile must be brushed quickly so as to get it set in the right way. You cannot, however, brush it until you have fixed and stiffened the back of the fabric. To do this prepare a strong solution of gum arabic in warm water. When you take the velvet or plush out of the last bath, dry it, and then brush the back all over with the gum. This is to prevent the loosening of the pile. As soon as the gum is dry, turn over the velvet on the right side, and brush it briskly to make the pile lie downward and in the proper direction. If you do not turn the back the brushing will drag out the pile all unevenly, causing a thoroughly shabby, ragged appearance, but if stiffened as it was before it will stand firm, and can be brushed up easily by dexterous and practised hands. I have seen velvet and plush trimmings capitally done in these lines by amateurs, and had looked before the operation only fit to be thrown away, so soiled and greasy were they, come out eventually like new. But it is not an easy process.

From TATE.—I do not know whether there was a representative of "the Assassins" in the Jubilee procession. But if there had been, it certainly should not have been him, as he had not given up his post as a sergeant, and as a sergeant he ought to have been treated. This view of the matter did not, however, commend itself to the lookers on in regard to the gentleman who represented the German Emperor. When passing by a military company he was received by the commanding officer, but with such contempt from the spectators of the procession that Jingorno was amongst them. What should we have said, had some officer sent over to take part in the demonstrations at Berlin to celebrate the centenary of the first German Emperor? He was groaned at in the streets?

By the way, I am glad to see the Metropolitan Police at least provided with a sensible uniform. Now that we have got as far as this, let us hope that it will not be long before helmet covers in some light material will be allowed during the hot weather. There is also much to be said for the suggestion made by a well-known sportsman a day or two ago, that men should be allowed to obtain non-toxic toning beverages when on duty during the summer months. To keep a man pacing the streets in the dog days for several hours at a time without the possibility of obtaining drink, however badly he may need it, is cruel folly, and may have most serious consequences to his health.

The vicarage of Clifton, which is one of the most important livings in the gift of the Ecclesiastical Trustees, will become vacant at Michaelmas by the resignation, through ill-health, of the Rev. Nevile Sherbrooke, who was expected some years ago to develop into a Low Church Bishop. Mr. Sherbrooke, who was presented to the living of Clifton in 1878, was originally an officer in the Guards, and after taking orders he was minister of Portman Chapel for 16 years. The living of Clifton is worth about £600 a year, with residence, but as Mr. Sherbrooke and his predecessor have large private means, living here will not be conformity held except by a clergyman with a good income of his own.

DYEING STRAW, GRASSES, EVERLASTING FLOWERS, &c.—Various aniline dyes dissolved in alcohol can be got at the chemist's, and thus prepared you can obtain almost any colour on grasses, &c. Pour some boiling water into a basin, and add as much of the dye as will colour the water to the tint you wish. Allow the water to cool a little, and then plunge the grasses, and keep them in till coloured to your taste. For a good violet use one part aniline violet and one part aniline blue de lai; for red aniline fuchsian; for scarlet, one part aniline fuchsian and one part aniline violet; for orange, aniline d'orange; for lemon colour, picric acid, which must be dissolved with boiling water, and then thinned with a little warm water. These are chiefly for flower

COLOURING. For grasses or moss, if a dark green is required, in 2oz. of boiling water mix 1oz. of powdered alum and 1oz. of dissolved indigo, plunge the moss or grass into the mixture, shake off the liquid, and dry in an airy but shady place out of the sun. If you wish for light greens, add more or less picric acid, according to the shades you require, to the dark green mixture. To dye straw, oats, wheat, or barley an aniline green or picric acid until the required shade is obtained, then wash with cold water and bleach in a bath containing 30 grains bleaching powder to 8 oz. grains sulphuric acid. It is then thoroughly washed and mordanted with a diluted mixture of ammonia, alum, and tauric acid. Then it is dyed with aniline green and picric acid until the required shade is obtained, then wash with cold water and bleach in a bath containing 30 grains bleaching powder to 8 oz. grains sulphuric acid. 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ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.
MONDAY NIGHT, at 8.30, LES HUGUETOTS.
Mme. Marguerite Maciette, Brigitte Bassano, and Marie. *Inde*, *Le Roi des Bébés*.
TUESDAY NIGHT, at 8.30, DIE MEISTERSINGER.
Joh. and Anna, *Die Meistersinger*.
Wednesday, *Giulio Cesare*. Baro. Manno, Enrico Caruso, *Giulio Cesare*. Conductor, Signor Manzoni.

TUESDAY NIGHT, at 8.30, DEE ENIGELAND.
Mme. Minnie, Mario Ruggi, Metzenger, J. P. Davis, David Hispan, Louis, Prince, Mario, and Val.

TUESDAY NIGHT, at 8.30, ROMEO ET JULIETTE.
Mme. Minnie, and Edward, *Romeo et Juliette*.
Wednesday, *Giulio Cesare*. Baro. Manno, Enrico Caruso, *Giulio Cesare*. Conductor, Signor Manzoni.

TUESDAY NIGHT, at 8.30, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.
Mme. Minnie, Emma Eames, Mario Ruggi, and Edward, *Le Nozze di Figaro*.

TUESDAY NIGHT, at 8.30, IRENE MENIN.
Signer Reginald, Mme. Minnie, Saville, and Edward, *Irene Menin*.

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A MARKET OF CONVENIENCE.
MISS WINIFRED GIBSON.

THE CROWN.
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TALK OF THE PEOPLE.

I am afraid the Compensation for Accidents Bill is not going to get through quite so easily as most people thought. A great many of the representatives of the employers in the House are very much dissatisfied with the amendments and additions to the original measure which Sir Matthew White Ridley had in contemplation. It will be a pity if there is any serious controversy over the bill, and the Home Secretary will be well advised if he takes counsel with the malcontents, and does not attempt to press those amendments which arouse real irritation.

There is no occasion to lose our heads over the Indian scare, but there is no doubt at all that it must be taken seriously. The disaffection is spread over a wide area; the people are sedulously instructed by the native press that the Government do not care whether they live or die, and pay no respect to their religious feelings; and, worst of all, the Hindoos and the Mahomedans are working in a sort of alliance just as they did in 1857. The authorities have made a most unfortunate mistake in entering into a "compromise" with the rioters, and it is to be feared that they will be credited throughout India with that one fatal thing in the Oriental mind—weakness.

It is plain the Indian Government must act strongly, and must receive the fullest assurances that it will be supported through thick and thin by the Government at home. Your Chancery and Wedderburns raise such a howl whenever the Indian Government begins to govern that the unfortunate officials are afraid to take that resolute action which they know to be the kindest in the end, and to be the only way of safety in the East. Of this there must be an end. Our countrymen do not change into incarnate fiends the moment they enter the service of the Indian Government, and we must not only treat them, but they must be made to feel that we do so. By strength we won India, by strength we hold India, and it is only by weakness that we can lose India.

Inexcusable harm has been done in India by the attacks made by a certain section of people at home upon the Sultan, and by the attempt to drive this country into an attitude of hostility to Turkey. The Mahomedans are our friends in India, and they regard the Sultan exactly as Roman Catholics regard the Pope. It is for that reason that I must earnestly hope that the Government will not allow this country to be put forward as the enemy of Turkey in the peace negotiations now going on. It is of precious little consequence to us whether Thessaly belongs to the Greek or the Turk, and, as far as I can see, it doesn't even make much odds to the Thessalians. It is of the most immense importance to us that the Mahomedans of India should not be made to feel that England is trying to crush Islam and degrade the Khalif.

Yesterday I listened to a man who was vigorously denouncing the folly and extravagance of the "class," as exemplified at the Duchess of Devonshire's fancy dress ball on Friday night. That people who have great wealth should expend some portion of it upon costly dresses and magnificent costumes seemed to him and his audience terribly wicked, and a sort of robbery of the poor. We were treated of a great deal about the iniquity of "wearing purple and fine linen, and wearing sumptuously every day," and the general conclusion of the whole matter was that rich folks in general were a bad lot, and ought to be "put down."

You may say, if you please, that a man who saves money robs the poor; but it is idiotic to talk of a man who spends it doing so. From the point of view of the community at large a man who spends his money with the utmost extravagance is a much better citizen than the man who denies himself all useless luxuries. Every penny that the former spends provides work and helps to provide a living for somebody else, and it is ridiculous to envy him because he has a good time himself. My talkative friend was not of the sort that makes anything which either rich or poor would care to buy, and so he was naturally aggrieved. The ordinary hard-working Englishman has more sense, and only asks the rich to observe one rule, and that is as far as possible to spend their money in England, where he can get some of it.

The hearts of the French are suffused with joy because the Czar has sent a letter to President Faure, in which he calls him "very dear and great friend." Well, I wrote to the clerk of my vestry last week, and subscribed myself "your obedient servant," but I don't think that gentleman expected to find me in attendance with his shaving-water the next morning. The French are, and always have been, the slaves of phrases, and this time to one more than usually meaningless.

Small-pox has broken out among the volunteers at Kuruman, in Bechuanaland. One of the non-commissioned officers is among the uncommissioned, and the case is a slight one.

American Independence Day celebrations were begun yesterday by citizens of the United States in Paris yesterday, by the inauguration of the new club-house.—DALZIEL.

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and a lady friend, hired a small boat at Rotherhithe, and whilst in the bay

they were run down by a steamer, being rescued in an exhausted condition.—DALZIEL.

LATEST ELECTRIC FLASHES.

HOME.
Joseph Lewis, 84, was committed for 14 days at Heywood for gross misbehaviour in public.

John Dunn was committed for trial at Sheffield, charged with breaking into a private workshop and stealing sundry articles of clothing.

Benjamin Bennett, 27, was remanded on a charge of hitting a constable on the head at Brighton with a pole, nearly stunning him.

At Brighton yesterday, Leopold George Jones was fined £1s. and costs £14 days' hard labour for breaking a pane of glass in a window at the Moulders' Arms.

A carriage horse ran away near Clock House railway station, Beckenham, and collided with a fishmonger's cart. The driver of the latter, named Loyd, was thrown out and killed.

At an inquest at Halewood, it was shown that Samuel Simonds had lost his life in Birmingham Canal through the dazzling rays of the electric light at Huddersfield Forge misleading him.—Verdict, accidental death.

Edward Roulston, 12, was summoned at Leicester for throwing a stone at a train going under the bridge, and thereby blinding the engine-driver. Sentenced to receive 9 strokes with the birch.

The Eccles coroner held an inquest on John Catterall, 25, who slipped between the shafts of his lorry and the horses. The lorry passed over his chest, inflicting severe injuries. Verdict, accidental death.

A meeting of Sunderland dockers went on strike yesterday, when it was decided to return to work tomorrow on the understanding that the whole question of wages would be gone into as early as possible.

At Pontefract, 11 employees of the Nostell Colliery Co. were summoned for absenting themselves from work without notice. The charges were, however, withdrawn, the men having apologized and agreed to pay costs.

John Clarke, market gardener, was charged at Gloucester with sending letters to Francis Gaynor, demanding money with menaces, and further with publishing a certain libel.—Sentence was deferred.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, Sir C. Ross was granted permission to appeal against the judgment of Lord Kilkenny, who granted Lady Ross a divorce, and the case will be heard next Thursday.

At Winchester, Emily Fletcher, 30, wife of a bargeman, who attempted to drown her husband and 2 children in a pond at Alverstoke, was bound over to come up if called upon. The woman and children were found by a dog unconscious in a pond.

A man was caught robbing a till at the Mason's Arms, Gloucester, and upon being taken to the police station was identified as a notorious thief named William John Lovell, of Bristol, with over 30 convictions against him. He was remanded.

Claudius Haslam and John Wm. Griffiths, boys, aged 9 and 10 respectively, were charged at Bury with breaking into the Pavilion belonging to Radcliffe Rectory Cricket Club, and stealing 2 bats and a ball. They were bound over as first offenders.

At the woolen machinery works of Messrs. J. Tykes and Sons, Huddersfield, portions of a twisting machine were being raised in a hydraulic hoist when the cage fell. Mr. Ezra Sykes, principal partner in the firm, had his foot badly crushed, and 4 workmen were also injured.

At Bristol, Edmund John Davies was committed for trial, charged with stealing a mare, value £24, the property of Chas. Withers, of Abbotstone. The mare was missed from prosecutor's field, and traced to Taunton, and subsequently prisoned sold it to a Dorchester mail cart contractor for £10.5d.

At Birmingham, Jos. Williams, of Rotherham, was remanded, charged with inducing grievous bodily harm on Michael Kerwin, of Chesterfield. The youth engaged in a st. 7lb. boxing championship contest. Kerwin was knocked out, and was yesterday reported to be dying.

A young man named Madin was found guilty at Birmingham of maliciously wounding another man in a disorderly house, and was sentenced to 3 years' penal servitude. A woman in the court used most abusive and vile language to the Recorder, and was removed with difficulty.

Several burglaries and cases of housebreaking were reported yesterday to have occurred at Beckenham and Penge. It is known to the police that a gang of housebreakers are "working" the neighbourhood. The whole of the burglaries have occurred at the houses of people who are keeping holiday at the seaside.

FOREIGN.

It is reported in well-informed circles at Cape Town that Dr. R. Harris is a passenger on the Norham Castle, which sailed for South Africa on the 26th ult.

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SAVOY THEATRE LAST NIGHT.

A pair of lovers, a couple of old cronies, one a woman of the bathing machine type, and the other a typical son of the briny, who put their heads together in order to defraud the Government of its revenues by smuggling, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself, are the characters introduced in the story of "Old Sarab" an operetta in one act, now being played in front of "The Yeoman of the Guard." Margery, the daughter of Simon, the smuggler, is betrothed to one Archibald Jones, who has the fortune, or misfortune, and she, in an unguarded moment, confidentially informed her lover that her father's income through his unprincipled efforts at least amounts to much more than he annually declares to those on authority. This hapless confession is overheard by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who eventually threatens to denounce the confederate smugglers. Happily, Old Sarab recognises in him the child to whom she was for years a nurse, and as the two old people contemplate joining forces matrimonially they are generously forgiven, on the consideration that they enrich the Government by paying nothing less than the exact tax in future. Mr. Jones Hewson as the Chancellor, with a sprightly ditty on the duties of a Cabinet Minister, Mr. Workman and Miss Louise Honey as the smugglers, and Miss Jessie Rose and Mr. Chiderstone playing the young people, were all excellent. Mr. Harry Greenbank has written a bright dialogue and lyrics, to which latter Mr. Francois Cellier has set some appropriate music, the quintette, "The Pipe of Peace," being an especially pretty number. The little operetta goes well, and will doubtless be welcomed by visitors to the Savoy, where "The Yeoman of the Guard" is still the attraction.

COACHING CLUB MEET.

There was a brilliant scene yesterday on the Horse Guards' Parade, when the members of the Coaching Club held their second meet of the season before proceeding to Hurlingham. In all about a score of carriages assembled on the parade, and shortly before one o'clock a star was made along the Mall, which was crowded on either side by vehicles of all descriptions and a large and gaily-dressed crowd.

PAN-ANGLICAN CONFERENCE IMPRESSIVE SERVICE AT CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

Yesterday, the Anglican bishops from all parts of the world, who are attending the Lambeth conference, journeyed down to Canterbury to take part in a service at the Cathedral. Shortly after 11 the procession of bishops, who had robbed in the crypt and passed by way of the cloisters, was met at the west doors by the Archbishop of Canterbury and York, before whom were borne the gold and silver primitival crosses of their respective provinces. The procession passed slowly up the nave as the hymn "Ubi sunt beatae" (especially translated for the occasion by the late Dr. Benson) was sung. It took so long for the procession to reach the sacraum that the processional hymn had to be repeated 3 times. Dr. Temple took up his position before the altar, and intoned the first line of the "Te Deum" which was taken up by the vast assembly with thrilling effect. Dr. Temple then seated himself in the chair of St. Augustine, his chaplain holding the primatical cross at his side. His grace, who addressed the assembly as

"MY BRETHREN IN THE LORD," proceeded to point out how the Lambeth conference—about the wisdom of which grave doubts had been at one time entertained—had come to be recognised as a necessity. The conference had grown out of no theory, but entirely out of an impulse which moved the hearts of brethren in all parts of the world. The conspicuous blessing which followed was the effect of unity.

The Anglican bishops had been drawn together as never before. They met to take council together, to advise one another on matters affecting the administration of the Church, and they sought to impose a yoke on no man. They sought to give voice to the predominating desire of those who governed the Church, that, though there might be a difference of opinion, they were still united together in a way that was visible to all men. He earnestly prayed that the result of the conference might be that they would feel more and more that they were one in the Lord, and that they might return to their work with hearts inflamed and stimulated by the sight of one another's faces, and the sound of one another's voices.

NON-FLAMMABLE WOOD. In the grounds of the Hurlingham Club yesterday, a test to demonstrate the security against fire of buildings constructed of non-flammable timber was given by the Prince of Wales. For this trial two small wooden buildings, 11 ft. square, and, including the chimney, about 30 ft. high, had been erected.

The two structures had been built similar in all respects, except that all material entering into the construction of one had been made non-flammable, by the process owned and controlled for this country by the British Non-flammable Wood Co., Ltd., while the other was built of ordinary timber. Both rested equally upon four corner posts, the space between the bottom of the building and the ground being filled in with open lattice work. The 2 structures were set on fire simultaneously. In 20 minutes the unprotected building was in a blaze of flame, and within an hour had succumbed and fallen in, while the other, except for being charred, stood almost uninjured. Then a heap of combustibles inside the surviving cottage was set alight, but the fierce heat did not burn a box made with the non-flammable wood containing souvenirs, which had been placed in the interior at the beginning of the experiment. On being opened the contents of the box were found uninjured. Non-flammable wood has become compulsory in the United States Navy, and for many kinds of buildings, and judging from yesterday's experiments the new material should have a big future before it.

Yesterday, Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge concluded the sale of the magnificent collection of printed books, the property of the Earl of Arundel. The 8 days' sale realized £31,151.

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A remarkable accident occurred to a 5-year-old boy named Frank Snavely at Lebanon, U.S.A. He was leading a big St. Bernard dog about the yard by a chain, to the other end of which was attached a rusty meat hook. The child placed the hook in his mouth, and the dog at the same time trying to get loose the hook penetrated the boy's tongue and left jawbone. The dog dragged the child some distance before he could be rescued.—DALZIEL.

Mr. F. S. Stevenson, M.P., has received from the Queen a message of sympathy in relation to the sad accident which occurred at Sandymount, Dublin, during the local celebration of the Jubilee, when 2 children lost their lives owing to the breaking of a branch of a tree. The message included a gift of £5 to each family.

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The weather yesterday was cool and dull, with a strong wind blowing down stream. In the nature of hard work was attempted by the crew. Trinity Hall embarked about 10

o'clock, and paddled down to the island, followed by Emmanuel, both crews restricting themselves to light work. The Leander pair, Messrs. G. Nickalls and Balloch, rowed from the start to Fawley in 1 min. 42 sec. 20 miles 1 hr. Gould, 22 miles 1 min. 2 sec. 20 miles 1 hr. Everett, L.R.C., and Tom S. S. (Tom S. S.) (H.R.A.), when the 100 miles were completed, their hour's scores being—Frost, 77 miles 20 yards; Pepper, 76 miles 1 lap; Gould, 73 miles 2 laps. These positions remained until the end, and paddled to the start, where they swam, and started on a trial over the first half of the course, covering the distance in 1 min. 17 sec. Trinity Hall took 1 min. 17 sec. 20 miles 1 hr. 17 sec. 20 miles 1 hr. Frost, 77 miles 20 yards; Pepper, 76 miles 1 lap; Gould, 73 miles 2 laps. These positions remained until the end, and paddled to the start, where they swam, and started on a trial over the first half of the course, covering the distance in 1 min. 17 sec. Trinity Hall took 1 min. 17 sec. 20 miles 1 hr. 17 sec. 20 miles 1 hr. Frost, 77 miles 20 yards; Pepper, 76 miles 1 lap; Gould, 73 miles 2 laps. These positions remained until the end, and paddled to the start, where they swam, and started on a trial over the first half of the course, covering the distance in 1 min. 17 sec. Trinity Hall took 1 min. 17 sec. 20 miles 1 hr. 17 sec. 20 miles 1 hr. Frost, 77 miles 20 yards; Pepper, 76 miles 1 lap; Gould, 73 miles 2 laps. These positions remained until the end, and paddled to the start, where they swam, and started

YESTERDAY'S LAW AND POLICE.

PORTRIDGE MYSTERY. The award of Mr. Houghton, arbitrator in what is known as the Port Erin Mystery inquiry, has now been given. It will be remembered that in this case Thomas Johnson, a Huddersfield boot manufacturer, went out on a boating trip with one of his brothers in Port Erin Bay (Isle of Man) on July 23 last. His brother was rescued, having been found clinging to a rock close to Bradda Head, while their boat was found close by. Thomas Johnson was missing afterwards and, it is believed, committed suicide. The insurance policies taken out in the Royal Passengers' Insurance Co., £10,000; the New York Mutual Insurance, £10,000, and in other companies, the remainder making a total of £12,000. The Royal Passengers' Insurance Co., who were the defendants in the case, refused to meet the demand on the ground that there was no satisfactory evidence of the death of Johnson. One of the peculiarities of the inquiry consisted in the allegation of fraud and conspiracy, it being alleged that Johnson had escaped up the cliff and disappeared. This was denied by the Johnson family. The arbitrator decided that it had not been proved to his satisfaction that Thomas Johnson was drowned on July 23, 1896, or that he is dead, and he gave costs against the plaintiffs, including the cost of the award.

Queen's Bench Division.

(Before Justice Wright.)

MATRIMONIAL DISPUTES. The case of Hunt v. Hunt raised a point in relation to husband and wife. Plaintiff was Emily Ann Hunt, who resided in Hertfordshire, and she brought this action against her husband, Dr. J. P. Hunt, to recover damages and an injunction to restrain the latter from prosecuting a divorce suit against her in Texas. The marriage took place in this country many years ago, when defendant was an officer in the Army. In 1860 a deed of separation was drawn up, and last year Dr. Hunt, who was then in Texas, caused a notice to be served on his wife of his intention of proceeding for a divorce in that country. Mrs. Hunt denied that there was any ground for the proceedings, and pleaded that such constituted molestation, and was contrary to the deed of separation, and the present action was consequently brought by her. —His lordship, in giving judgment, said that there was some difficulty in this case. In his opinion, it was not a breach of any covenant in a deed of separation for one of the parties to take proceedings for divorce if sufficient cause arose after the execution of the deed. But the question was, in this case was whether the action of Dr. Hunt in taking proceedings in Texas was not vexatious and unjustifiable. The defendant had not stated in the pleadings, nor was he prepared with evidence with the object of showing that there were any merits in the proceedings in Texas, and prima facie, to his lordship's mind, it was vexatious and unreasonable for people who had been married in this country, and being British subjects, to take proceedings in Texas without showing any necessity for doing so. In England women were not divorced without some cause, and he therefore thought that the proceedings were vexatious and unreasonable, and amounted to molestation. His lordship accordingly gave judgment for plaintiff with £100 damages, that being the amount of the expense to which she had been put in restraining the proceedings, and for an injunction with costs.

IMPORTANT APPEAL.

(Before Justice Hawkins and Wright.) The case of James V. Joseph Evans and Co. came on by way of appeal from the Division of the Birmingham magistrates. —Mr. H. A. Asquith, Q.C., and Mr. H. L. McCardie appeared for the appellants, James, and Mr. E. Carson, Q.C., Mr. H. Young, and Mr. H. Rowlands for respondents, Evans and Co. —Mr. Asquith said the facts were that on Dec. 16 respondents (Messrs. Joseph Evans and Co., Ltd.) commenced an action in the Birmingham Police Court against the appellant James for the recovery of £10 damages for James having absented himself from work from Nov. 16 to Nov. 26. At the hearing before the stipendiary on Dec. 23 respondents proved an agreement between them and appellant, whereby he engaged to serve them as a working foreman for 52 weeks from Oct. 22. It was proved that appellant had left work on Nov. 16, and had not since returned. The magistrate held that appellant had wrongfully absented himself, and decided the case in favor of respondents. On Dec. 25 respondents commenced a second action claiming £10 for James's absence from work from Nov. 30 to Dec. 12, which was tried before the stipendiary on Jan. 6. On that occasion it was contended for appellant that the magistrate's jurisdiction had been exhausted by the judgment in the previous action; that the claims in both proceedings were one and the same cause of action; that the respondents ought to have brought one action in the High Court or the County Court; and that it was not competent for them to bring a series of actions in the Police Court, but the stipendiary again decided in favor of respondents. The question now raised was whether he was right in so doing. He [counsel] argued that the magistrate had no power to find as he had done in the second action, as his jurisdiction had been exhausted. There being only one contract, there could only be one course of action. —Mr. Young, for respondents, submitted that his clients could from time to time bring actions for damages for breach of contract, as done in this case. —Justice Hawkins: Many actions do you say you can bring, 355, one for every day? —Counsel: Yes, every minute, my lord. (Laughter.) —Justice Hawkins, in delivering judgment, said he did not think respondents could divide one continued period of absence into 2 for the mere purpose of making it appear that it was 2 separate disputes, and thus harassing the workman. In his lordship's opinion the action of respondents was a mere device and endeavour to give jurisdiction to a claim of £20 by dividing it into 2 of £10, which ought to be defeated. —Justice Wright concurred, and the appeal was allowed with costs.

Old Bailey Trials.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

(Before Justice Hawkins.) Cesare Marzocca, 25, Italian waiter, was indicted for feloniously assaulting Rose Faithful. —Prisoner and the prosecutrix were employed at a restaurant in the Haymarket, she being a barmaid. The assault was alleged to have occurred early on Jubilee day in the girl's bed-room. —Prisoner had been paying attention to the girl, but she rejected his advances. She left her room to get some water, and on her return he was standing behind the door. She told him he had no business there, and he caught hold of her and committed the offence alleged. She screamed, when free, rushed down into the kitchen, and told the other servants about what had happened. The police were sent for, and prisoner was given into custody. —Mr. Purcell did not elect to put prisoner into the witness-box to contradict the evidence, and the jury found him guilty. —Sentence deferred.

DANGEROUS CHARACTERS.

Robert Gibbs and Frederick Emery pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary and

of house-breaking. Gibbs was further charged with shooting at Charles Hughes with intent to murder him. —Mr. Mathews prosecuted, and said he did not propose to proceed on the count for shooting. The proceeds of several robberies from dwelling-houses were found at the lodgings occupied by the men, who, when arrested, were in the possession of loaded revolvers. The men were accompanied on their rounds by women, who assisted in disengaging portions of the property stolen from different parts of London. —Det.-Supt. White informed the court that the men were dangerous characters. —Sentence deferred.

CLERKENWELL SHOOTING CASE.

George Robert Robson, 17, labourer, pleaded guilty to the manslaughter of Margaret Jane Smith in Clerkenwell. —John Goodey, 17, labourer, Michael Read, James Beaumont, and Eliza Waters pleaded guilty to riotously assembling to disturb the public peace. —Mr. A. Gill, who prosecuted, said that the facts of the case disclosed a serious series of affairs in the neighbourhood of Clerkenwell. The offences imputed to prisoners arose out of a feud, which has existed some months, between what is known as the Chapel-street gang and the Lion gang. At Christmas last these 2 gangs met, when, in addition to sticks and stones, revolvers were used in the course of a free fight, which concluded only after great difficulty by the police. The evidence went to show that on June 3 the prisoners, together with a number of other lads and girls, armed with sticks, pieces of iron, and other weapons, gathered in a gang with the avowed purpose of executing a raid upon the "Lion gang." Robson carried a revolver. They played mouth organs, sang songs, and conducted themselves in a most disorderly manner. A young man, named Steadman, was set upon, and a boy was heard of "shoot Baker." Robson told the children standing by to clear out of the way, and then deliberately fired a revolver. The little girl Smith happened to be crossing the street at the moment the shot was fired, and the bullet striking her in the head, caused instant death. After the occurrence Robson threw the revolver away. —Mr. Guy Stephenson, on behalf of the prisoners, said that, after what had taken place, this would be a very severe lesson to each of the prisoners. They appreciated the very serious position in which they stood, and were not likely again to believe themselves in such a manner. —Justis Hawkins said he had to administer the law in such a manner that it should have a deterrent effect upon others who were guilty of such conduct. He would postpone sentence. The girl Walters was released on bail.

Middlesex County Sessions.

On the motion of Lord Gleneck, seconded by Mr. H. White, Mr. R. Little, Q.C., C.B., was re-elected chairman for the ensuing year. —Mr. Montagu Sharpe was re-elected deputy-chairman.

(Before Mr. Little.)

KEMPTON PARK CASE.

Richard S. Fry, Charles Hibbert, John Edge, Joseph Baylis, Thomas Hills, and Julius Simon, were indicted for using a certain place for the purpose of betting with persons resorting thereto. —Mr. C. Matthews, Q.C., said that the indictment should not be laid before the grand jury until the decision of the Court of Appeal was known. —Mr. Avery (for the Public Prosecutor) offered no objection. —Mr. Little was glad counsel had come to that conclusion, otherwise he should have been in a difficulty, as he would have been bound by the decision of the Divisional Court, against which decision there was no appeal. There was, however, a great body of the legal profession which was opposed to that view, and had the case gone on and a conviction taken place he made up his mind to state a case for the Court for Crown cases reserved. He thought the matter now likely to go to the House of Lords, and these cases would be adjourned and defendants again admitted to bail.

IMPUDENT TEET.

David Green, 31, carman, was found guilty of stealing a pony, harness, gig, and fittings, value £30. —On May 29 Richard Stallion, carriage trimmer, Chalk Farm, last prisoner in charge of his pony and gig while he went into the house at Hampstead on business. When he came out prisoner and the pony and gig were not sighted. —Later on prisoner pulled up at the shop of Mr. Seabrook, grocer, at Edgware, and said, pointing to Stallion's pony and gig, "Buy the lot, guv'nor." —Seabrook would have nothing to do with the pony, he shortly after was arrested by P.C. 687 S for being drunk while driving. He had got drunk since leaving Hampstead, and while in custody on that charge the facts of the robbery were circulated. A board on the back of the gig with Stallion's name, address, and occupation on had been placed under some cushions in the gig—9 months.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Andrew Wood Smith, 47, shopman, was brought up for sentence for embezzeling £5. He was employed by Walter Savill, piano-forte dealer, of Tottenham, and received the amount in various sums as instalments for pianos out on the hire-purchase system. While in custody inquiries showed that goods had been paid for to the extent of about £100, but Mr. Savill had not had the money. —Det.-Supt. Charnock arrested prisoner at Camberwell. —Mr. Sharpe took into consideration that prisoner had been in custody for 2 months in sentencing him to 3 months' hard labour.

"LED AWAY."

Thomas Warwick, 42, labourer, was found guilty of stealing a box of dog biscuits; George Farbridge, 45, decorator, was found guilty of receiving a sack of maize, 3 empty sacks, and a wheel; —Walter Ferring, 47, carman, pleaded guilty to stealing the sack of maize received by Farbridge. —Ferring was in the service of a corn-dealer at Tottenham, and the police said he was "led away" by the other prisoners. All the property was stolen from Ferring's employer.—6 months' hard labour each.

Marylebone.

BURGLARY AND FORGERY. William Lockmiller, 37, cabinetmaker, Chalton-st., Euston-rd., was charged with burglariously breaking and entering No. 1, Hampstead-nd., and stealing a cheque book, gold watch and chain, diamond ring, silver watch and chain, and a purse containing 29/-—total value £24 7s.—belonging to Henry Edward Rhodes and others.

He was further charged with breaking and uttering a cheque for £20 with intent to steal and break the London and Westminster Bank. —Henry Edward Rhodes, manager of the Adam and Eve public-house, deposed to the premises being securely fastened on the morning of June 24. Later on he found that drawers in a writing-table had been forced open, and that a cheque-book and a number of miscellaneous articles had been abstracted. The iron safe had been shifted and bore marks of having been tampered with. Going to the room of one of the barbers, witness discovered that the chest of drawers had been ransacked, and a watch and chain stolen. On the first floor he found that one of the windows had been broken, and it was evident that the thief or thieves had effected an entrance through that window. —Frank Foster, constable at the Hampstead-nd. branch of the London and Westminster Bank, stated

that on the morning of June 26 a man, whom he believed to be prisoner, entered the bank and presented for payment a cheque for £20, which purported to be signed by Mr. Thos. Potter, who was a customer of the bank. He noticed at once that the signature was a forged, but prisoner had left the premises before an officer could call him. He was afterwards arrested. —Remanded.

CRESTON VOLUNTEER SENT TO GAOL.

George George Farnaby, described as a cobbler of Lyons-pit, Maid's Hill, was charged with running away and leaving his child Lily, aged 5 years, who had thereby become chargeable to the parish. —Mr. Roberts prosecuted. —It was shown that the child was admitted to the workhouse destitute on May 11. Prior to that date the girl had been left by the prisoner in the care of a very poor old woman, but owing to his falling into arrear in his payments to the extent of 4s. she was unable to keep the girl any longer. The guardians now claimed £3 for the support of the child. At the time these debts were incurred and while he was also owing his wife 27 for her support—he having been separated from his wife—accused left his occupation and went out as a Volunteer to Crete. According to his own account his fare to and from Crete was paid by a Major Short. He was to have received £7 a day, but, in fact, he did receive nothing, and had lost everything into the bargain. —The magistrate said he saw no reason why the guardians, the poor old woman, and accused's own wife should go short while he embarked on some wild scheme. —Mr. Pearcey stated that her husband volunteered for Crete immediately the maintenance order was made against him. He would not give her anything. —Mr. Curtis Bennett, having granted her a summons for the arrears, sentenced prisoner to one month's imprisonment. On the charge he remanded accused for 8 weeks on his own recognisance in £5, to enable him to remove his child from the workhouse and to discharge the debt to the guardians.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

STREET ROBBERY.

James Sullivan, 21, news-vendor, Minstrel, Borough, was charged on remand with stealing from Frederick Rigby, Clifford-st., a gold watch and chain worth £20.

Mr. Rigby, who was not in court last week, now gave evidence that, on June 26, prisoner approached him in Regent-st., and, under the pretence of asking for alms, snatched his watch and chain, and made off with them. An alarm having been raised, Sullivan was captured and taken to Vine-st. Police Station. On the way a man picked up the constable and handed it back to him. Consequently he did not wish them to prosecute, especially as the man repeatedly asked him not to. —Warder Cook proved a previous conviction, after 4 others with a sentence of 18 months' hard labour.—Committed for trial.

Worship-street.

MURDER HOUSEBREAKING.

Two young men, giving the names of Charles Wilson and Charles Silvester, the latter known to the police by other aliases, were charged with being concerned with the breaking and entering of a house in Croydon-nd. —Justis Hawkins said he had to administer the law in such a manner that it should have a deterrent effect upon others who were guilty of such conduct. He would postpone sentence. The girl Walters was released on bail.

THE DEVONSHIRE BALL.

Mr. James Beattie, 55, of Duke-st., Piccadilly, was charged with wilfully and persistently obstructing P.C.oughlin, 6 CR, while in the execution of his duty, and further with assaulting the officer. —It was alleged by the constable, whose testimony was supported by 17 CR, that defendant on Friday night refused to move away from the crowd outside the Duke of Devonshire's house. Having been requested several times to go away, he struck 6 CR with his elbow in the stomach, and then hit him in the chest with his fist. He was taken into custody, and went quietly to the station. —Mr. Blane charged that he had been attacked by the constable, and that his husband, Mr. Beattie, had found his wife dead in the hall. —When in the crowd, he was being protected from injury by Mr. Beattie, the constable came up with a rush in the crowd, and ordered them to move on. She saw no assault whatever committed by Mr. Beattie, and both did their best to get away from the crush.—Case dismissed.

NOT DETERRED.

Thomas Manning, 21, costermonger, was charged with wilfully and persistently obstructing P.C.oughlin, 6 CR, while in the execution of his duty, and further with assaulting the officer. —It was alleged by the constable, whose testimony was supported by 17 CR, that defendant on Friday night refused to move away from the crowd outside the Duke of Devonshire's house. Having been requested several times to go away, he struck 6 CR with his elbow in the stomach, and then hit him in the chest with his fist. He was taken into custody, and went quietly to the station. —Mr. Blane charged that he had been attacked by the constable, and that his husband, Mr. Beattie, had found his wife dead in the hall. —When in the crowd, he was being protected from injury by Mr. Beattie, the constable came up with a rush in the crowd, and ordered them to move on. She saw no assault whatever committed by Mr. Beattie, and both did their best to get away from the crush.—Case dismissed.

West Ham.

ALLEGED JUVENILE SLOPESHOP. Mr. H. Lovibond, solicitor, made an application relative to the mysterious disappearance of a boy and girl, "who are members of department stores." —The boy's name is Charles Buckle, and the girl's is Rose Cooper. Both are between 15 and 16, and live at Grove Crescent-nd., Stratford. They have "kept company" for some time past, and on June 26 were found together and severely reproved. Since then they have not been seen or heard of, though the police have circulated their descriptions. —Buckle was wearing a light mixture suit and cap, black stockings, and lace boots. —Cooper was wearing a brown striped skirt, a blue print blouse, black stockings, lace shoes, and straw hat, with blue band.—Both were described as tall and fair; and they had between them when they left home about two shillings.

South-Western.

FATHER AND SON. James Gates, 12, was charged with being beyond the control of his parents, who lived in Henley-st., Battersea. —The father said his son was very troublesome and would not go to school. —Mr. Francis: He won't go to school; is all you have to complain of? —The Father: I took a piece of cake from the kitchen. —Mr. Francis: What boy wouldn't do that? (Laughter.) Take him away.

NO YOUTH CLAIM UPON HIM.

He was willing to pay 2 weeks' arrears, due at the time of the marriage, but no more. —The magistrate said the case was one which required some consideration. In the whole of his long experience he had never known the point raised before. Such early marriages were happily rare.—The chief clerk pointed out that the terms of the order made the money payable to the girl "as long as she should be of sound mind, and should not be in any gaol or prison, or under sentence of transportation, or it might be made payable" to such person as might be appointed to have the custody of the child." —It might be

CHARGES OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Alfred George Bush, 44, clerk, of Barnet-nd., Gipsy Hill, was charged on remand before Mr. Francis with embezzeling over £2000 belonging to his employer, Mr. G. T. Hall, timber merchant, of Sydenham-nd., Croydon, and elsewhere. —Mr. R. Dewar prosecuted, and stated that though the prosecution did not seek to press the charge unduly, it was a very serious case, inasmuch as prisoner, in order to obtain the money for his own use, had forged his employer's signature to more than one cheque which he had received from customers on his employer's behalf. —Prisoner received a weekly salary of 25/- and commission amounting to 4/- a week, and he had supreme control of Mr. Hall's wharf at Gipsy Hill station. —Accused had latterly given way to drink. —Evidence was given in support of the charges. —Committed for trial.

Lambeth.

A VIOLENT WOMAN. Louisa Sullivan, 49, was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and assaulting P.C. Alexander, 51, early on Saturday morning. —The constable found prisoner with other women and several men in Camberwell New-nd. fighting and using obscene language. —When the officer asked her to be quiet and go away, she had at once attacked him, and endeavoured to knock him, and struck him, and the ambulance had to be sent for. —It required 6 constables to restrain her, and the ambulance had to be sent for. —As she left the dock Sullivan called out to the constable, "Oh if I got

ASSAULTING A WIFE.

William Miles, 54, shirt cutter, Lime-tower-st., Brixton, was charged with assaulting his wife by striking her on the head with a piece of wood. —P.C. 68 WR, stated that early on Saturday morning he was called to the scene of the assault. —Accused was a constable in the Metropolitan Police force, and he had been on duty. —He was in a bad temper, and was threatening his wife. —She was screaming, and he struck her on the head with a piece of wood. —Witness said he struck her on the head with a piece of wood. —Accused was a constable in the Metropolitan Police force, and he had been on duty. —He was in a bad temper, and was threatening his wife. —She was screaming, and he struck her on the head with a piece of wood. —Witness said he struck her on the head with a piece of wood. —Accused was a constable in the Metropolitan Police force, and he had been on duty. —He was in a bad temper, and was threatening his wife. —She was screaming, and he struck her on the head with a piece of wood. —Witness said he struck her on the head with a piece of wood. —Accused was a constable in the Metropolitan Police force, and he had been on duty. —He was in a bad temper, and was threatening his wife. —She was screaming, and he struck her on the head with a piece of wood. —Witness said he struck her on the head with a piece of wood. —Accused was a constable in the Metropolitan Police force, and he had been on duty. —He was in a bad temper, and was threatening his wife. —She was screaming, and he struck her on the head with a piece of wood. —Witness said he struck her on the head with a piece of wood. —Accused was a constable in the Metropolitan Police force, and he had been on duty. —He was in a bad temper, and was threatening his wife. —She was screaming, and he struck her on the head with a piece of wood. —Witness said he struck her on the head with a piece of wood. —Accused was a constable in the Metropolitan Police force, and he had been on duty. —He was in a bad temper, and was threatening his wife. —She was screaming, and he struck her on the head with a piece of wood. —Witness said he struck her on the head with a piece

